

# Richmond Dispatch

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1910.

## THE GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.

City Attorney Pollard was entirely right in his suggestion that in granting a franchise to the new electric light and power company, special pains should be taken to guard the interests of the city, providing in the charter for the prosecution of the work under conditions that would impose no hardship upon the new company, and at the same time would protect the interests of the city, as well as the rights of the company now operating its lines in Richmond. In encouraging the investment of new capital here, care should be taken not to impair the value of capital that has already been invested, and in drawing the contract with the new company proper regard should be had for those who have already planted their money in this soil.

There is a disposition oftentimes in efforts that are made to induce the investment of new capital in public utilities to estimate rather lightly obligations that have been assumed, in a sense, by communities. We have in mind another Southern city, in which a very large amount of Baltimore and Philadelphia capital was invested in providing a water supply. The bonded debt of this particular town had reached the constitutional limit. The town had a wholly inadequate water supply; it could not build its water works by placing any additional burden of taxation upon its people, none of whom would venture their private means in the enterprise, and it was dependent, therefore, upon the attraction of outside capital for the construction of a system which would assure the safety of property and the health of the community. After much negotiation and careful investigation, something like a million dollars of Baltimore and Philadelphia money was invested in the building of a system of waterworks that would furnish an adequate supply for domestic uses, fire protection and sanitary purposes. The money was invested, and from the day that the reservoirs were built and the mains laid down to the present time there has been almost constant agitation against the purchase of the system by the city, with the result that the people who were induced to put their money in the undertaking have realized nothing upon their investment.

In the same community, a year or so ago, active effort was made to induce the investment of a large sum of money in the building of a new street railway system, where there is hardly business enough for one system. The argument made by those who favored this enterprise, in which they did not have one dollar of their own money, was that the town would get the benefit of the investment, whether the investors made anything by it or not. It looked to us as if this was very bad policy, regarding the subject from a broad point of view.

The moral of these stories is that a community cannot be too careful in the protection it gives to capital invested in what might be called "community" enterprises. A business house may fall by bad management or by disturbed commercial conditions, but in such case the failure is attributed to the individual rather than to the community. The difference is obvious.

## AN EXCEPTIONAL TREASURER.

There is at least one county treasurer in Virginia who places the welfare of the people at a higher premium than his own selfish ends. Dr. George W. Butts, treasurer of Nansemond county, is not only opposed to the proposed constitutional amendment which would give unlimited term of office to treasurers, but he is equally outspoken in his antagonism to the three other proposed changes in the organic law of Virginia.

The Virginian-Pilot had a story about Treasurer Butts in a recent issue, from which we quote:

"Dr. Butts is against all of the amendments, particularly that one which allows treasurers to succeed themselves as many times as they can. Dr. Butts said to-day that unlimited succession of treasurers has an unwholesome effect in many cases and tends toward the perpetuation of political power. Treasurer Butts has been in office some years and knows something of the influence which can be exerted should the office see fit to use his official prestige in that way. One method by which a treasurer may secure a political advantage for himself or friends is the manner in which poll taxes are collected. Dr. Butts thinks all four of the amendments are good things to vote against."

Here is one man, at least, who knows the truth and dares to speak it. Treasurer Butts realizes that while there are good men who make no misuse of the trusteeship, there would be many tempting opportunities in that office for wrong-doing, and the creation of "wrongful political" influence, were the Constitution changed. Doubtless he agrees with Mr. Speaker Byrd that by manipulation of the poll tax collections, the treasurer can assure to himself a tremendous personal political following and control political affairs

in the city or county in which he holds office.

The testimony of Treasurer Butts is of great value. This is what we believe the lawyers would call "a declaration against interest" on his part. That is, it is not to his interest to witness these proposed amendments—without the fact that all other treasurers, so far as we know, are fighting tooth and nail for these changes. The position of Treasurer Butts is solitary among those who hold the same office; but his testimony is none the less powerful. He knows that the present system ought not to be altered; he realizes that the present limitations are in the interest of clean politics and good government, and he has the courage to say so.

## LISTEN TO THIS.

Forecasters are filling columns in the newspapers these days, some of them good, and some very bad. The best yet is that of Harper's Weekly, which in its latest issue, prophesies that dire and awful things are about to happen to The Grand Old Party. It thinks that "the spear that knows no brother" will soon be shattered into a million minute fragments. Readers with keen memories will recall that in 1904 and 1908 Harper's made the nearest guess before the election.

But listen to this forecast of Colonel George Harvey:

"Roosevelt will lose New York by 100,000.

"Woodrow Wilson will carry New Jersey by 40,000.

"Baldwin (Democrat) will carry Connecticut by 5,000.

"Harmon will carry Ohio by 25,000.

"The results in Massachusetts and New Hampshire will be close, the chances favoring Foss (Democrat) and Bass.

"Beveridge will be beaten.

"The Democrats will have a majority of forty in the next House of Representatives.

"Democrats will succeed the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and the Hon. John Kean in the United States Senate."

In other words, there will be a Democratic landslide. It certainly looks that way. The best reasons in the world exist for the belief that next Tuesday will show a return of the Democratic party to power, the complete rout of Bwana Tumbo, and a beginning of the end for the Republican party in 1912.

## THE "GIFT" ON THE JUMP AGAIN.

The "Gift" passed through Ohio and Indiana yesterday and had a busy time. It was the first long trip he has made, since he got back from killing things in Africa, without a private car—wonder if the Rollo Boys have quit putting up for him—but that was not to his disadvantage, as he got acquainted with all the passengers, and we are sure that they all liked him, for he is a very likeable man when he is altogether at himself.

The experience of riding along like other people must have stirred within him some reflections upon the mutability of things, and doubtless there came trooping through the months since his return to the common body-politic sundry spectres—the unpaid bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation and cigars and food and drinks for his entourage, and how this hundred thousand dollars or so is to be met out of what Ezra Prentice has in hand. Then, when the people presented him with carnations at several places in Ohio—the carnation being the flower of McKinley—he must have thought about that great and good man whose untimely taking off made the Colonel the most notorious man in the world.

To-day the "Gift" will split the welkin in Iowa, and after making his Eastern views suit his Western audiences, he will rush back to New York, stopping here and there and everywhere, for the funeral which will take place next Tuesday.

## THE BAR EXAMINATION.

Fifteen out of thirty-eight applicants for admission to practice law in Virginia passed the semi-annual examination, which was held here on Wednesday. This is considerably less than fifty per cent. of the total number of candidates. This was the second examination held by the State Board of Law Examiners, which was wisely created at the last session of the General Assembly. The first examination was held at Roanoke, and our recollection is that about one hundred and fifty men took it and that all but fifteen or twenty passed it.

With all due sympathy for those who were unfortunate enough to fail to be admitted to the Bar, we say that the percentage of those who passed the examination Wednesday is a more satisfactory sign than the percentage at the first examination. While we can readily appreciate the fact that these unsuccessful men have spent much time and perhaps money in preparing for the legal profession, we feel that the highest possible standard ought to be set for admission to the Bar in Virginia. Law ought never to be an easy profession to enter; it is too important a profession, one that has so much to do with life, liberty and property, one that guards the most vital interests of millions of people. Some men unquestionably take up law as a profession because they believe that it is one which requires a minimum of real knowledge and a maximum of bluff and bluster—a lazy man's profession. Some others take it up because they believe that they can, without regard to legal ethics, "make a good thing" out of the law. The higher the standard of entrance into the profession, the greater the elimination of men in these two classes.

Setting high the standard of entrance requirements and exacting a broad and thorough knowledge of the first principles and ground work of the law will not only necessitate more work

on the part of the applicant for admission, but it will also react on the law schools and raise their standards of work. The day is surely coming when it will be well-nigh impossible to pass the bar examination without a three-years' course of genuine, grinding, grueling study at a law school of the first order. It should be so. The rapid advance made in the law in multitudinal directions makes it almost impossible to acquire the right sort of knowledge and enough of it as a student in a law office. The old-fashioned lawyer moved leisurely and had time to be preceptor as well as practitioner, but the old-fashioned lawyer and his methods are fast vanishing from the legal horizon, however much that is to be regretted.

The Virginia Bar Association at its last session passed a resolution urging members of the Bar not to indorse carelessly the preliminary applications of those who would take the Bar examination. It is said that some lawyers have looked upon this as a mere form and have indiscriminately signed applications, sometimes of persons whose character was such as to invalidate them for practice of the legal profession. It would be well if every lawyer acted carefully in such a matter.

## THE WALL STREET SCOUNDRELS.

"And you, My Fellow-Citizens: I am for the honest man when he is honest, and I am against the dishonest man when he is not honest. I am for the straight man when he is not crooked, and I am for the crooked man when he is straight. I am for the plain man when he is plain, and I am for the plain man when he is not too plain. I am for Wall Street when Wall Street is right, and I am against Wall Street when Wall Street is not right. I was for Wall Street in 1904, when Wall Street was right, when Wall Street chipped in \$250,000 through that 'practical' man Harriman for my campaign fund, and when Henry C. Frick and Hamilton McK. Twombly came along with \$100,000 for the same high, patriotic cause; but I am against Wall Street now, when Wall Street will not 'let down' or 'cough up' at all for My Cause. I can do no more than expose the scoundrels of Wall Street now. I can do no more than tell you, My fellow-citizens, what you should do with them. I have no other power than My ability to tell you how to save the country, and if you shall fail to follow Me in My fight against the dishonest crew of pirates who once responded to My every call, you must bear the blame."

## BULLY FOR BARNES.

The esteemed Albany Evening Journal, of which William Barnes, Jr., lately an important officer in the Old Guard, is forcing the fighting in New York State with a genius that commands our sincerest admiration. Last Wednesday it laid down this sound political proposition: "An infallible way to discover which side is being worsted in an argument, without having heard it, is to listen for the loud-est noise." This is followed by the rather sombre reflection that "if we could live our lives again, we should simply make different mistakes," which simply puts the case in a different way.

The most thrilling of the recent deliveries of Barnes, however, is contained in a very careful and able review of "The Alaskan Mother Lode," which may revolutionize the values of the world. A great mining enterprise has been undertaken in Alaska, which may result in the discovery of the "Mother Lode" of the Alaskan gold fields, the "Mother Lode" being "the great vein, or the aggregation of smaller veins, from which, by erosion, the particles have been separated, in the course of ages, which enrich the gravel beds from which thus far the millions of Alaskan gold has been taken. It has been found that all the streams along whose courses the 'pay dirt' has been found flow from a single mountain or dome, and the inference is that the Mother Lode will be found in that mountain."

We should say that this conclusion really amounts to a good deal more than an inference; but Barnes knows better about that than we. At any rate, the mining concern is going after the Mother Lode in dead earnest and is tunneling straight for her heart. So far there has been no strike, but the prospects are not discouraging, and Barnes is doubtless thinking about what the Old Guard could do with a mountain of gold if it had it and were still on guard. It wouldn't care a copper whether Wall Street was for the Colonel or against him. Indeed, there are surface indications that it doesn't care even in the present depleted condition of the Prentice campaign treasury.

Barnes says in the same number of his paper in which the Mother Lode is so ably discussed: "Mr. Roosevelt says he is soon going to his home at Oyster Bay to stay there, but he doesn't say how long." This is all intensely interesting and has a very distinct bearing upon the present campaign in New York.

## MILITARISM AND AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of Germany are suffering keenly from the effects of the compulsory military service which is required from every young man. Something like a quarter of a million young men join the ranks every year, a very considerable proportion of them being enlisted from the country. The absence of one or more able-bodied sons from every family for two years has a vital effect on the progress of agriculture.

The life which these young men are forced to spend in garrison towns makes them more familiar with and more accustomed to city life and city ways than would otherwise be the case. Village life loses its appeal to the country fellow, and the lure of

possible prosperity and prominence in the city often holds the country soldier there permanently.

Figures show that the number of these soldiers going back home annually is less every year. On the other hand, it is a fact that the list of applicants at city employment bureaus is constantly increasing. The defection from the agricultural classes by these young men is so great, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Boston Globe, "that at the instance of the farmers' leagues instruction in agriculture is now being given in many regiments."

The experience of Germany in this connection ought to be enough to destroy Paul Morton's hope that the United States will have compulsory military service similar to that of the Fatherland. The system enforced in Germany is a fomite of ever-increasing popular discontent, for to this system unquestionably is largely attributable the astonishing growth of socialism in that nation. The farmer is too valuable a man in this country to spend two years of military servitude away from his fields and furrows.

## SHUT THE DOOR.

This is the season of the year when the character of men can be fairly judged by the way they behave when they leave the street cars. The vain person, who thinks that he "is not hired to do that sort of thing"; the introspective person, who appears to be always trying to find out what is inside of himself; the selfish person, who is going to his business, if he have any, with a grudge because his neighbor is getting along well; the forgetful person, who doesn't know whether it is yesterday or to-morrow, and probably left home without saying good-by to his wife; and the conceited person, who thinks of nobody but himself and doesn't care what happens to the rest of mankind—all these invariably leave the door of the car open when they get off. Then there is the nice, thoughtful, kindly gentleman, conscious that he has not yet put on his own heavy flannels, who remembers when he opens the door of the car to leave it that he should shut it after passing through, lest there be others of the passengers in like estate as himself, whose physical comfort might be seriously affected by vagrant draughts of pneumatic air.

Shut the door!

## THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY.

Mr. R. P. Thien has written a history of the Treasury of the Confederate States, covering the period from 1860 to 1865. It contains the private correspondence touching the financial affairs of the Confederacy, specimens of all the bills that were issued, reproductions of the seals that were used, and of the flags, and this history should be acquired by the Government at Washington and published by it for preservation among the most important of the historical treasures of the Government.

An effort was made by Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, to have this invaluable mass of material preserved, and a bill was introduced by him in the Senate providing for its purchase by the Government. This bill received two readings, but it failed finally, we are told, upon the objection of the Superintendent of Public Printing that funds were not available for its publication. An effort was made by the Smithsonian Institution, we are informed, to obtain possession of the history, but there, again, it was found that no funds could be applied to its purchase.

The history of the operations of the Treasury of the United States during the War, we are told, cost the Government \$1,000,000. Possibly Mr. Taft might be willing to interest himself in the acquisition of the Thian work. It is worth saving.

## BIG LOADS ON GOOD ROADS.

Last week forty bales of cotton, weighing 22,010 pounds, were hauled on a home-made plantation van, drawn by a gasoline engine, from the farm of Captain Council to the market in Americus, Georgia, over four miles of well-built highway. On the ordinary roads in the South, however, half a dozen mules or more would have been required to draw such a load as this. The use of the gasoline engine as motive power shows what can be done by the adoption of modern inventions in farming operations; but without good roads, even a gasoline engine would have stalled at the load placed upon it by the cotton farmer in South-west Georgia.

## GRAFT.

Half a dozen Smithfield hams, indeed, for the Columbia State to try for the purpose of convincing it that the Smithfield ham is the only really true ham in the world; when hams are worth 30 cents the pound and there ain't enough of them to go round. This would be casting swine before pearls, to be sure; and after the State got them it would doubtless insult Virginia by saying that the Darlington ham or the Laurens ham was just as good, or a little better, following the crude example of the gentleman from Kansas City who offended the aristocrats of Edisto Island by asserting that the canned oyster of Kansas City is really a better oyster than the luscious bivalve 'pon tap Edisto.

## ALL SAINTS AT DUE WEST.

Here it is again! A Halloween Party at Due West, given at the Wythe home by the Young Women's Christian Association of Jarrkine College.

We are told by the special correspondent of the Charlotte Chronicle that "various forms of amusement had been arranged"; that "punch was served the guests by two little girls"; that "the candles shed a dim light, and when the ghosts appeared everything was as weird and uncanny as could be imagined." Think of that at Due

West! "Punch," "various forms of amusements," "candles and ghosts." Alackaday! The times are out of joint. Halloween—the Festival of All Saints—indulged in at Due West, of all places. Surely "the sun do move." Rousseau's version abandoned twenty years or so ago for a translation that lingoes: "Mear," "Dundee," "Brown" and "Latour" discarded for two-step tunes; organs instead of tuning forks in many of the churches; marrying with the ring; flower girls and Dames of Honor, and chancels and altars, and all that, and night watches, and other things which have made the Seceders in the very seat of orthodoxy appear very much the same as other folks living in conformity to the world. "Eheu, fugaces labunter anni!"

James V. Hotchkiss, a Republican from Catawba County, North Carolina, does not take any stock in the present "Lily White" movement in the South. He was at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington the other night, and talked rather freely to a reporter for the Post, saying:

"The minute you talk about 'Lily-Whites,' such negroes as can vote will break for the Democratic ticket, and in North Carolina at least such a break means defeat for us. You know as well as I that, with the Democrats coming into power for the first time now for many years, there is the chance of winning enough of them to us to make up for the negroes we certainly would lose. No, sir; if I were at the head of this administration—and I thank the Lord I am not—I would settle down to hold on to the party in the South as it stands, and let the mission-arying go on somewhere else."

Counting out the white men in the South who want Federal office and the white men who think that they can make something for themselves by advocating Republican theories of finance and taxation, the great body of white people in the South are not Republicans. What might happen if the War Amendments were repealed is another matter; but the Republican party in the South is the negro party, and as long as it is the South will "stay put."

The Boston Herald, after a four-months' receivership, has been reorganized under the control of a board of trustees consisting of Richard Olney, Henry Lee Higginson, John H. Holmes, Robert M. Burnett and Henry S. Howe. The Herald will be edited by Robert Lincoln O'Brien and John Wallis Farley, a famous Harvard football player ten years ago, will fill the office of counsel and treasurer. This is an all-round star team, and we have no doubt that under its new ownership the Herald will regain all its lost ground and once more take its proper place among the great journals of the country. Mr. O'Brien is particularly well qualified for the office of editor, having served his apprenticeship and graduated with honor.

A motorman on a "pay-as-you-enter" car on the Broad and Main Street line was almost enthusiastic last night about the people who ride on the Laurel Street cars, somewhat facetiously described as "The Millionaires' Line." Said he: "I ran over there four years, and they are the finest people I have ever seen."

The Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad has recently made large additions to its terminal facilities at Greenville, and the credit for this improvement is given to Albert W. Anderson, the general superintendent of this road, and one of the most competent railroad men in the South, and big enough for a much larger field.

It is not a question of our consistency, surely, as upon a little reflection the Roanoke Times will admit. If it could forgive and forget the Colonel for the appointment of a negro collector at Charleston—against the protest of all the white people of that town, the municipal authorities, the Legislature of South Carolina, the commercial bodies of the community and of the State, commercial bodies throughout the South, and quite a number of trades organizations in the country and against the advice of many of his own political associates—it should not be unduly excited about the appointment of a negro as an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States by Mr. Taft.

No, we do not think it is true that Dr. Crippen was born either at Statesville or Charlotte, N. C.

Again, we would call the attention of the Military Surgeons to the jejunum as the seat of alcoholic infection in man. A surgeon in Texas has made this discovery, and has given in the Texas Medical Journal an account of the operation he has performed. It is something new; why don't they go after it?

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## Women's Nature

## Mother's Friend

## Daily Queries and Answers

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## Where Amber Is Found.

Where is amber usually found, and in what condition? Amber is a fossil gum, so named because it seems to be the remains of a former age. From its peculiar qualities, the Romans called it electrum. The gum is found in the ground, and, as it seems to be a crystallized substance, it is called a mineral.

Amber was originally generated from a species of pine and air tree, just as turpentine is now produced from certain pine in our country. A forest undisturbed for centuries would produce extensive fields of this gum.

The excavations and explorations around the Black Sea reveal the fact that this is a very ancient substance, for forests of pine and fir trees, and that centuries ago the forests were submerged and covered up, as in this place amber is found in large quantities elsewhere. It is used largely for ornaments worn by women, and for many things it is more valuable than gold. Smokers use amber mouthpieces for pipes, and very large quantities of it are sent to China to be made into idols, etc.

## Recovering Stolen Goods.

Please answer the following: A stealer of overcoat from B and pawnshop for \$10. B finds his overcoat in the pawnshop and proves property. Would B have a legal right to compel the pawnshop to give him the coat without paying anything or would he be compelled to pay the pawnshop the \$10 to get his coat?

The pawnbroker is obliged to deliver up to the owner any stolen goods found in his possession without payment by the owner of the amount advanced on the goods. In some cities it is customary when the police locate

## Princess Lives On

## FLORIDA PLANTATION

## BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

PRINCESS ALICE OF BOURBON. (This is the name of the daughter of Don Carlos, legitimist pretender to the throne of Spain, and who is now making her home in this country, living with her second husband, Prince Frederick of Schwarzenbach, at his Chateau of Schwarzenbach. The prince, who belongs to the Saxon family, was converted to Roman Catholicism by Plus X, when patriarch of Venice, just fifteen years ago. It was the patriarch, too, who presented him to Don Carlos, and to the latter's daughters, and who in 1897 officiated at the marriage of Prince Frederick to Princess Alice of Bourbon.)

The union was an unhappy one from the very outset, owing to squabbles about money matters between the prince and his father-in-law, Don Carlos. The prince, who is a very devoted father, had given to place his daughter in possession of at least a portion of the fortune bequeathed to her by her mother, and the union was dissolved, through a divorce granted by the Saxon tribunals at Dresden; and the prince, who is a very devoted father, had given to place his daughter in possession of at least a portion of the fortune bequeathed to her by her mother, and the union was dissolved, through a divorce granted by the Saxon tribunals at Dresden; and the prince, who is a very devoted father, had given to place his daughter in possession of at least a portion of the fortune bequeathed to her by her mother, and the union was dissolved, through a divorce granted by the Saxon tribunals at Dresden; and the prince, who is a very devoted father, had given to place his daughter in possession of at least a portion of the fortune bequeathed to her by her mother, and the union was dissolved, through a divorce granted by the Saxon tribunals at Dresden; 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